The People.

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"POTENTIALITY."

Prof. John B. Clark, L. L. D. Tries a Hoodoo.

WHAT IS MONOPOLY?

Economic Laws and Facts can not be Met and Avoided by the Concoction of Words—The Power to Compete is Vested by Capitalism in the Monopolist Class—Their Competitive Power only Accentuates the Existence of Monopoly Together with its Tyrannous Powers.

One of the articles in the symposium on the Trust question, published by the New York "Independent" of the 4th instant, is by Prof. John B. Clark, L. L. D., of Columbia University. The gist of the professor's argument is a denial of the existence of monopoly. He argues that "only up to a certain point" can Trusts now curtail competition, and that "if they go further new mills spring out of the earth, as it were, in a night, and the combination goes to pieces." Based upon this reasoning, the professor concludes that "potential competition is the resource to be depended on" to prevent monopoly, and, seeing as he claims, that such "potentiality" exists monopoly cannot live. The fallacy of this argument is in many ways instructive.

The word "monopoly," in its scientific sense and its common sense, implies the power of a few to do what the many cannot. Strictly speaking, it means the power of one man to do what all others can not. But the scientific and common sense meaning of the word in political economy and jurisprudence, applies the word to combinations of individuals, and consequently excludes the idea of the single individual power from being an essential element of monopoly. It is not necessary, in order to determine whether a thing is a monopoly or not, to ascertain whether ONE SINGLE individual enjoys a power not enjoyed by ALL OTHERS. It is of the essence of monopoly the conferring to a minority of a power inaccessible to a majority. Examined by this light, together with the light of other sociologic facts, Prof. Clark's "potentiality" becomes a figment of the brain.

About 8 per cent. of our population own over 71 per cent. of the whole national wealth. Suppose one member of these 8 per cent. or a combination of some of them sets up a concern that undertakes to do any of the things complained of against monopoly, who will be able to start "over night" a "new mill" to compete with the first? A member or members of the classes that do not own 30 per cent. of the national wealth? Assuredly not. Least of all could the working class do that, since it owns only 4 per cent. of the national wealth, although it is more than 52 per cent. of the national population. The power to "compete" remains with the members of the class that holds the 71 per cent. of our wealth; in other words, the "competitors" would have to spring from the very class that gave birth to the monopoly; or, which amounts to the same thing, competition is a monopoly of the capitalist class.

A privilege from which 92 per cent. of the people are excluded is a monopoly of the frail minority that alone can avail itself of it. Under such conditions monopoly exists powerful and tyrannous. Prof. John B. Clark's "potentiality" may serve to disguise the fact, but it can bring no consolation to that overwhelming majority who are excluded from his "potentiality."

"But," the potentiality theorist may say, "while it is true that no member or combination of members of the working class, which is more than half the whole population of the nation, could with the 4 per cent. of the national wealth owned by that whole class think to compete with a capitalist concern, and in that way avoid the evils of monopoly, while that is true, the fact that the capitalists CAN compete among themselves redounds to the benefit of the whole people, in that through such competition they can keep prices down. In this way the working class gets, in lower prices, all the benefit it would enjoy even if it were able to compete." This is false, and the error lies at that bottom of the whole painfully constructed superstructure of that mixture of stupidity and moral turpitude known as capitalist and profesional political economy.

The falsehood consists in the insinuation that the share of the wealth of labor depends upon prices. The share of the wealth that labor keeps is its wages; these wages depend, just as with all other merchandise, upon the cost of production. It follows that the cheaper goods are, the cheaper also it is to keep labor-power in condition; and, consequently, the cheaper goods are, the cheaper wages will be. If a workingman needs one loaf of bread to recuperate his labor power, the price of that loaf will have to be paid to him; if the loaf costs 5 cents, then 5 cents would be his wages; if the price of loaves goes down and two loaves can be got for 5 cents, the wages of the workingman will not stay at 5 cents, so that he would be 5½ cents in; no, his wages would go down to 2½ cents; he would get the loaf just as before, but no more. And that is just what is happening. It is unnecessary to consider here the causes that steadily tend to lower the wages of the workers even below the price of production. It is sufficient to show that reduced prices do in no way benefit the working class.

Prof. John B. Clark, L. L. D., has helped to show even more than the stupidity and intellectual strabismus of capitalist reasoning. His argument helps to illustrate the tactical importance of the Socialist scientific principle of the class struggle. Prof. John B. Clark, L. L. D., and his crew can see only the interests of their own class. To his class, a lowering of prices is valuable, because to that class the lower prices are the larger is the amount of goods that that idle class can have to consume, and consequently the capacity of members of that class to compete, THEIR "potentiality" to reduce the prices of the things they want satisfies them. When, however, the classes into which society is divided by capitalism are kept in mind, when their economic condition and needs are kept in mind, then the "potentiality" farce becomes transparent, and the class-conscious proletariat, together with the intellectually decent part of the possessing class, realizes that monopoly is a tyrant that stands on the pedestal of capital and that can be overthrown only by breaking down the pedestal.

LITHOGRAPHY.

Even in this Highly Skilled Trade Wages Drop.

The havoc and ruin wrought by capitalism, the system of production for profit, in the direction of decreased wages and precarious employment is strikingly illustrated in the "lithographic" industry, or more especially that branch of it known as the "art" department.

Until now no mechanical inventions have been introduced. The labor is one of a high grade of skill. The art being a reproductive one, it is quite essential that, in addition to mastering the purely mechanical and technical difficulties, besides possessing some artistic talent, the apprentice should pursue a course of art studies. The apprenticeship proper—omitting the time spent in studying which must be the student's own time, generally evenings,—covers about 4 years. It can be seen from this that the labor is preeminently skilled. Machine work proper there is none; and while of late years photography as applied to the art—termed in the vernacular of the craft "Litho-Line" process—has made some inroads on certain kinds of work, encroached upon the skill of the artisan, the influence, however, is more or less negative.

Here one would naturally look for high wages and steady employment, this last principally, because the process of lithographic reproduction is comparatively a slow one.

But the fact is, that to-day the very best of the men, men who spent years of laborious study in acquiring their proficiency, are in many instances receiving 15, 20 and 25 per cent. less wages per week, in the face of an increased product, than they received 5, 10 or 15 years ago.

Taking it relatively, remembering the long term of apprenticeship, the skill and the little wage paid to the student, in comparison to the degree of skill demanded even of him, the natural qualifications he is expected to possess, and it is safe to say the wages paid to-day in the lithographic art are scarcely above, if any, those of the ordinary mechanical pursuits.

From figures obtained, covering one month of 1896, (from the publication "History of Lithographers' Strike"), the average wage per week is $21.00. No account was taken of the number of weeks of idleness during the month, so that these figures are erroneous. The writer himself interviewed journeymen who nominally received $20 to $25 per week, but who were four, five and more months during the year unemployed, though not continuously. I find such wages as $15, $12 and $10. In one instance a journeyman, whose abilities were not to be despised, averaged $6 per week for a period of six months.

It is quite true that we are and have been passing through a period of business stagnation and it is quite to be expected that these skilled wage earners should have been dragged down and should have felt the damaging effects along with the bread winners in other industries, but from all indications and unless the writer is greatly in error, these conditions are not likely to improve.

The concentration of the industry, coupled with the great strides in color photography, must of necessity dispell any hopes of a brighter future for the lithographer. Even with a so-called resumption of business, the economy of laborforce effected by consolidation and the more perfect co-operation thereby achieved, will enable larger production with an ever diminishing number of workers, who, thrown into the ranks of the unemployed, not only prevent a rise in wages but actually reduce the wages of those employed.

But perhaps the most threatening innovation is the three-color photographic process. The promising results thus far obtained bid well to cut off a large demand for lithographic work.

In the mean time the lithographers will get sufficient leisure for earnest thought and perhaps shall then arrive at the conclusion that, whether skilled or unskilled, capitalism recognizes no difference. The dispossessed having nothing but their labor-power, must ever part with the living share of their product, that the few may live in riotous luxury, while the people are steeped in want.

"PRINCIPLE" No. 4.

In the New Buncoing Party of N. Y. Capitalists.

A Pledge to Pay Employees of Public Works the "Highest Prevailing Wages"—What the Pledge Means—The Composition of the "Citizens' Union"—Inveterate Capitalist Foes, on one Hand, and Traitor Labor Fakirs on the Other.

No leses fraudulent and perfidious than the previous "principles" is "Principle No. 4" of the Citizens' Union, the new proposed municipal party for New York.

This "principle" reads as follows:

"We demand that the Eight-Hour Labor law now on the statute books be enforced as to all employees of the city and its contractors; and that all such employees be paid at the prevailing rate of wages in their respective trades, as required by law."

The first thought that suggests itself right here is this: The Eight-Hour Labor law is admitted to be on the statute books; it is not enforced; the very element that has ruled us right along is the element that now stands in front and back of the Citizens' Union. The law has not been enforced; what guarantee can we have that this element will be more law-abiding in the future than it has been in the past? To put this question is to answer it. Let fools be caught. But there is worse.

The pledge that the "highest prevailing rate of wages" shall be paid sounds enticing; the unthinking will immediately imagine that that means high wages. It means nothing of the sort; on the contrary, it means steadily declining wages; and for this reason:

Labor-power is a merchandise as another; under the capitalist system, labor is bought and sold like pork or beef, shoes or cuspidors. The price of merchandises tends to go down because more and more thereof is produced by increasingly perfect machinery. In the measure that the necessaries of life decline in price, the price of labor-power goes down, because the things needed to reproduce it are so much cheaper. Moreover, the decline of the price of labor, which means the decline of wages, is accentuated by the increasing excess of the supply of over the demand for labor. Leave the capitalist system untouched, and the "prevailing wages" will be ever lower. This is just what is going on. The pledge of the Citizens' Union to pay the "highest prevailing wages" is but a deceptive way of saying that this new party proposes to be a sort of funeral procession for the declining condition of the workers. The perfidy of the declaration consists in a truthfulness that insinuates a falsehood.

These 4 "principles" are the 4 cornerstones of the new business municipal party that applies for the support of the working class without whose vote it can, of course, not get along. It is not to be wondered at that such a party has for its chief promoters such men as President Seth Low of Columbia University, who is of the opinion that the "unpleasantness" of '76 with England was all a mistake, and who glorifies a British Government that has everywhere scourged humanity, and that, more than any other, gave a chance to the Slavocracy of the South to rend the country in twain and rear a Government on the principle of chattel slavery; such men as James C. Carter, who before the courts protects capitalist evasions of the law on the ground that "successfully evaded laws are not violations of the law"; of such men as Simon Sterne, who considers manhood suffrage absurd; who says it is monstrous to allow the workingmen to vote, and who maintains that the country will not be safe so long as anybody but the capitalist class enjoys the right of the suffrage; and many more such worthies, among whom Seeley diners are prominent figures.

More remarkable, however, might seem to the uninitiated the presence in this party of men who, were the party's idea to prevail, would have no vote, and would be degraded to the level of pariahs. We refer to members of the working class. But only the uninitiated will wonder. When he looks closely at the "workingmen" contingent that officiates as tail to this "business men's" party the wonderment will disappear. Dan Harris, of Label Committee of the Cigarmakers, is there; so is Mr. Pommer, of the Brewers, and others of this ilk. These two typify the class of "workingmen" whom the capitalists have ever used to betray the workers. Dan Harris could not earn his living at his trade, and has had to earn one fakiring upon the cigarmakers; Pommer belongs to the "sales agents" of Brewer Pabst, of Milwaukee, who, through his lackey, Ernest Kurzenknabe, of St. Louis, keeps in pay a lot of purple-faced and pimple-nosed reprobates, who, with the word "Socialism" on their lips, have no object other than to get money enough to get drunk with. These, together with dealers in the union label to sweater bosses and other blackleg elements, constitute the "labor" contingent of the "Citizens' Union."

The Socialist Labor party of Greater New York can only profit next fall by the appearance of this new adversary in the political field.

Socialist Drum and Fife Corps.

Come to the Entertainment and Ball of the Socialist Drum and Fife Corps on Saturday, March 27, '97, at the West Side Union Hotel, 342 West 42d street, and have a good time. Admission 10 cents. Will you miss this?

CAPITAL

Eschews no Profit; Profit-Making makes it Bold.

A Certain 10 per Cent. Will Insure its Employment—20 per Cent. Make it Eager—50 per Cent. Make it Audacious—100 per Cent. Make it Trample on all Human Laws—300 per Cent. Make it Ready to Commit any Crime.

More than once in these columns we have illustrated with contemporaneous events the fact that capitalism is criminal; that it is born of crime, thrives by crime, and that there is no crime it would stick at to promote its gains; furthermore that its pretence of being a supporter of law and order is mere hypocrisy. The examination of Sir Cecil Rhodes on the recent British attempted invasion of the Boers' land furnishes fresh and indisputable testimony. From a contemporaneous paper we cull the following facts:

"Sitting in the witness-chair in a House of Commons committee-room, a Queen's Privy Councilor and ex-Premier of a British colony has been unfolding almost without reserve, and certainly without a blush of shame or an expression of contrition, one of the most barefaced conspiracies in the way of land-grabbing that even British annals can show. The revelation which stands first among many is that showing the relations between Mr. Rhodes and the imperial authorities. When Mr. Rhodes dramatically announced that 'the chairman' whose approval was insisted upon by certain 'weak-kneed' Johannesburgers before they would agree to rise in insurrection was none other than Sir Hercules Robinson, now Lord Rosmead, there was what the picturesque reporter calls a 'sensation' in the committee-room. The Queen's High Commissioner knew, then, of all this business, and pledged himself to go up with Mr. Rhodes and possess the land, presumably in the Queen's name, so soon as the Johannesburgers had risen with the help of Mr. Rhodes's money and Dr. Jameson's troopers and thrown off President Krüger's rule. That was the inevitable inference that Johannesburgers were meant to draw from Mr. Rhodes's dispatch. 'It's all right; Robinson and Chamberlain are in the business, though, of course, they must not say so; let us upset Krüger and they will take care of the rest.'

But what are the facts as now disclosed by Mr. Rhodes? Sir Hercules Robinson knew, as every one knew, that the difficulties between Boers and Uitlanders in Johannesburg might lead to trouble. He did not know that Mr. Rhodes's money and arms and allies were rushing that trouble in Johannesburg to the point of explosion. Confiding in Mr. Rhodes as the Prime Minister of the Cape, and therefore as its constitutional adviser, the High Commissioner asked what should be done in the event of a Johannesburg rising. 'Why, you should go up and mediate,' was Mr. Rhodes's reply, and then, the High Commissioner assenting, off Mr. Rhodes threw the rôle of Premier and Queen's Privy Councilor, and, assuming that of millionaire company president, went straight to the telegraph office and assured the doubting Johannesburgers that they need not worry, the Queen's High Commissioner meant to come up and throw his imperial blessing over the whole affair just as soon as they had got rid of President Krüger and his band of Hollanders. But though he was to take the High Commissioner with him to Pretoria, Mr. Rhodes encouraged the non-British section at Johannesburg by assuring them that he did not mean to insist upon British sovereignty in the place of President Krüger. Was ever a circle of chicanery made more complete and perfected with greater impunity?

But the High Commissioner does not stand alone. Mr. Chamberlain has been completely hoodwinked too, for did he not tell the House of Commons on February 13—six weeks after the raid—'to the best of knowledge and belief everybody—Mr. Rhodes, the chartered company, the reform committee of Johannesburg and the High Commissioner—were all equally ignorant of the intention or action of Dr. Jameson.' Yet what are the admissions which Mr. Rhodes has now made? 1. That on the day before the raid he heard from Jameson that he intended to go on to Johannesburg with an armed force. 2. That he could not write 'Stop on your peril' because the wires were cut. He therefore told nine of his colleagues in the ministry, but retired to his house, five miles out of Cape Town. He 'preferred to sit at home and think the matter over by himself.' 3. Yet the High Commissioner, with only half Mr. Rhodes's knowledge of the facts and the country, did send after Dr. Jameson and overtake him, though his mesage of recall was ignored. What will British justice now have to say to the man who is proved out of his own mouth to have been, in President Krüger's phrase, 'the master of the dog who did the biting.'"

The excellent address of Comrade William Watson, of Dayton, O., on Socialism has been put in leaflet form, and can be obtained from the Labor News Co., 64 East 4th street.

We also wish to announce and recommend the following pamphlets issued by the San Francisco comrades:

Catechism of Socialism;
Maguire-Harriman Debate;
Karl Marx' Analysis of Money;
Patriotism and Socialism;
The Red Flag.

INDIA.

Eighty-One Million Souls Starving Through British Capitalism.

The Middle Ages were familiar with pests, leprosy and dirth. It would seem natural to expect that with the development of industry, the great improvements introduced in agriculture, the swiftness of intercommunication between distant countries, and the progress of science, the inhabitants of the earth would have become unacquainted with such visitations. And yet, for several months, the press has notified the public that starvation is endangering the lives of millions of East Indians.

India, one of the most abundant granaries of the world, the theatre of death by starvation! India, that marvelous and fertile region, the prey of appalling want on a scale hitherto unheard of!

Bounded on the North and protected from that side against the cold blasts of Siberia by the Himalayas, and bathed from the South by the tepid winds of the Indian Ocean, India is trasversed by three majestic rivers, that come down from inaccessible snow-capped peaks, and that fertilize its large plains whose elevation tempers the heat of a tropical sun. The rainfall of the country is the heaviest known on the world. E. Reclus computes that it runs from 6 up to 15 and 16 meters a year.

The population of India is 300,000,000, concentrated upon a territory only seven times the size of France. Two-thirds of the soil lie uncultivated, but in exchange of that, her valleys, which are among the most fertile, yield two crops a year. The indigenous population subsists almost exclusively upon agricultural products. Consequently, when the crops fail, hunger prevails. The crops are lost if a drouth leaves the corn free to the parching force of the sun. This year the drouth has been unusual; the rainfall has been less than one-half as great as usual; the seeds did not strike root; the vegetation has been parched up, and the people are in despair.

In the Northeast, in Rajputana, a Paris paper reports the situation to be horrible. So intense is the heat that even the rivers are drying up, the canals have no water, the soil is baked and is becoming dust, the whole vegetation is calcinated, and millions of people find themselves condemned to die. Only those regions that are traversed by large rivers are free from the plague; their crops will be fair; their people will have ample food, but will be unable to come to the succor of their neighbors.

The Secretary of State for India recently made the official announcement that hunger threatens two distinct groups of the Indian population. One group consists of more than 37 million natives, who already have suffered great privations, and whose situation cannot be relieved before May or possibly June; the second group is of 44 million people, who are immediately threatened with absolute want.

Total, 81 million starving people.

Fingily, the despatches given to the public by the Indian Office and the communications addressed to the papers by British officials who have resided in India, indicate that the dirth has already begun to do its fatal work. Thousands upon thousands of people are dropping dead with hunger.

It seems that this state of things was foreseen by the British Government as long back as two years ago, and that it adopted no preventive measures. On the contrary, that Government, whose neglect is now scourging India, did not for a moment cease to extort from India all it could.

Comrade Hyndman, at a recent and stormy meeting, held at the Mansion House in London, accused England of sacking India, and proved the responsibility of the Government by mentioning the following facts:

1. The Indian Famine Fund was founded by a special tax, which, since its establishment, was never used but to defray the expenses of the expeditions to the frontier to the amount of over $100,000,000, which amount was spent this wise during the last 18 years without the consent of the people of India.

2. England has provoked and considerably aggravated the famine of the people by annually carrying off 22,000,000 pounds sterling worth of native products without giving anything in exchange.

Comrade Hyndman said: "I beg the citizens of London that they ask the Secretary of State for India that he suspend all further withdrawals of funds from the Treasury of India and turn them to the rescue of the millions of beings who will otherwise die of hunger."

As the only remedy for the calamity that weighs down upon India, the British Government has issued a call for charity, declaring that with the aid of all other nations the subscription would soon run up into the millions.

The British Government could easily have prevented the Indian disaster.

Since the beginning of this century, famine has scourged India fourteen times.

In 1886, the single province of Ovissa lost one million souls by hunger. "The population," thus ran a correspondence from Calcutta, "is literally dropping dead with hunger; the living and the dead met along the roads are mere skeletons."

The present spectacle is not less horrifying. A correspondent of the "Illustrated Sketch" sends from India photographs that give some idea of the frightful martyrdom that the population of India is now undergoing.

The first of these photographs exhibits three men and four children, or rather the skeletons of three adult males

(Continued on Page 3.)

SPEAKING OUT.

A Federal Circuit Court Adopts Blunt Maxims.

CLASS LAW.

The Anti-Trust and Similar Laws, Which had Been Passed Ostensibly Against Capitalist Concerns, Railroads Especially, Are Turned Exclusively Against the Workers and the Court Exempts the Capitalist class—Important Maxims Advanced by Railroad Lawyers and Endorsed.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for this circuit rendered this week a decision that upholds the joint traffic agreement of railroads. The action was based on the Interstate Commerce law and the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The Court held that the joint traffic agreement did not violate either; in fact, that neither law was meant for such cases. This decision, especially when the argument is considered that was made by the lawyers for the railroads, is of vast interest.

It will be remembered that the two laws were passed upon the cry of the West for protection against Trusts, railroads in particular; it will also be remembered that the first real application of the law was made by Judges Grosscup and Woods when they drew up their "gatling gun on paper" declaring the Pullman and railroad strikers to be violating these laws; and, finally, it will be remembered that on that occasion the "learned" and "honorable" Judges laid down the principle that ANY restraint of trade violated the laws. Proceeding upon this principle, they condemned the unions and sentenced the men.

Well, now, the decision of the Circuit Court upon a railroad case charging "restraint of traffic," endorses the principle enunciated by Lawyer James C. Carter, of counsel for the railroads, that "there may be restraint of trade, and yet, if it is not an unreasonable restraint, the law does not object."

In other words, a law meant to protect the people against the railroad capitalists is allowed to lie dead, and is galvanized into life only when an occasion is offered to apply it against the people; and not only that; when applying it against the people ANY act of theirs that at all restrained trade was construed to be a violation of the law, but when the railroad capitalists are concerned the law becomes elastic, and then of a sudden ANY restraint of trade ceases to be a violation of the law!

Again, the decision of the Court further endorses this principle, enunciated by Mr. Carter: "Suppose the railroads did evade the law, WAS A SUCCESSFULLY EVADED LAW A VIOLATED LAW? NO." A rather brazen question, admission and principle to be made by the "pillars of law and order," and to be confirmed by the courts that have "law and order" in their special keeping. This episode should be added to the already long list of episodes that the class-conscious Socialist of the land is preserving under the heading: "To be remembered for when the time comes." At that time the very class that now lays it down as a maxim of law that "the successfully evaded law is not law violated" will be making strange faces.

Finally, the Court endorsed the argument of the lawyers that the Trust law on the statute books does not concern the railroad corporations. In other words, the courts have, obedient to the railroad magnates, taken the railroads out of the law.

All this is not surprising; it is natural. The capitalist class holds the Government. Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Congresses, Courts, Governors, Legislatures, Mayors—all these functionaries put there by the capitalist class are simply the lackeys of that class; they do the bidding of that class, and in doing so are bound to prostitute their high functions.

There is no relief possible for the working class unless they themselves seize the reins of Government. Not unless they themselves elect the Government upon a political platform that demands the unconditional surrender of the brigand class of capitalism and the establishment of a Socialist commonwealth can such disgraceful and mischievous acts as perpetrated by the Circuit Court cease to be.

Right upon the heels of the great Socialist conquests in Austria follow the great Socialist victories in Italy.

When Rudini dissolved Parliament he expected to free himself wholly of the Socialist delegation. He is reported to have promised that not one Socialist Deputy would be returned, and he went to work so as to fulfil his prophecy. The suffrage is conditioned on certain property and educational qualifications. The property qualifications are slight; as to the educational qualifications, they cannot bar the Socialists because the Socialists are among the most literate of the population. Nevertheless, the election inspectors may, when backed by an unscrupulous Government, use these two pretexts very much as they wish, and they did. For all that, such is the increase of the Socialist forces that 16 Socialist Deputies are assuredly elected. The election of 12 was the most that our Italian comrades expected. Full returns are not yet in.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	**2,068**
In 1890	**13,331**
In 1892 (Presidential)	**21,157**
In 1894	**33,133**
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,563**

I can conceive of a system of society in which all that is really essential of the theory of Socialism will be realized without all men and women embracing each other a dozen times a day and saying: "Oh, my dear brother! Oh, my dear sister!"

Patrick MacMichael.
Philadelphia.

THE LAST BATTLE.

Mr. William J. Bryan has written a book on the late Presidential campaign. The only thing interesting about it is its title. He calls it "The First Battle." This title is a misnomer; it should have read, "The Last Battle."

The Populist party was not the party of the class that will overthrow the capitalist system and save the nation; its principles were the principles of would-be capitalists who are being worsted in the struggle for the throne of economic tyranny. It was the movement of the middle class, whose basic principle is that of capitalism: the subjugation and exploitation of labor. Like all such parties, it held wild language and was lavish in promises to the working class. Unfortunately, however, for it, before gaining national masterhood, it gained local masterhood in some places, and in many others it had scored individual successes. This was unfortunate for it because, without having an opportunity to do for itself the vicious things it had in mind, it gave an opportunity to test it. Its local and individual successes were samples, so to speak, of the whole. Sampled by these samples, it was found out in time.

First and foremost, Populism was sampled in Kansas. All the branches of the State Government fell into Populist hands. The Legislature has just adjourned; its record is a blank. Not one law passed, not one measure adopted that in any way even lightens the burdens of the wage slaves in Kansas, let alone looks to their ultimate deliverance. The interests of the property-holding class were discussed and a few laws enacted in their behalf, but labor was wholly ignored.

Second, Populism was sampled by the officers it elected elsewhere. From their United States Senators down these officers showed themselves to be as bloodthirsty foes of labor as any others; and in Colorado in particular an open revolt of workers has broken out against Populism. A call has been issued there by members of trades unions calling for the formation of a new party, a party of labor, on the ground of the hostility that the workers of Colorado have met with at the hands of the Populist as well as the Republican and Democratic office holders.

And so it goes on. Disillusioned by the bitter experiences made by the workers, they will not again be found ready to fill the rôle of food for cannon for the sinking middle class. Those who shall not yet have learned full wisdom will split up among the various parties of the upper capitalists; those who know their rights and duties will rank themselves with the Socialist Labor party; and Bryan's party, shrinking into nothing, will grow more and more ridiculous—too ridiculous to be at all considered a warring force.

Bryanism has fought its last battle.

WHY IS LABOR FAKIR HEINRICH WEISMANN PUSHING BAKERY INSPECTION LAWS?

The question that heads this article has often been put in labor circles. A very complete answer is embodied in the following passage from a Cleveland, O., correspondent:

"The virtue of the Ohio Bakery Inspection law has latterly come to light. The law was 'wrung' from the politicians by labor leaders who sail under the motto: 'We deal not in politics, but we utilize the politicians.' At the request of Weissmann, Gov. Bushnell appointed the former overseer of the Cleveland Bakers' Union, Theodore Wagner, Bakery Inspector, but not before Wagner had given our Republican Mayor McKisson the assurance that he, Wagner, was a good Republican.

"So far, there is nothing much out of the way in this. We know many other such 'radical Anarchists,' who, for similar considerations, have silently suspended their 'principles.' But in this particular instance something more than usual did happen and is happening. Wagner, the quandom Anarchist, stumps for his friend McKisson, after having carried the McKinley button during the late campaign. And who is this McKisson? He is the identical Mayor who, at the time of the great Brown Company strike, fell upon the strikers with police and militia in such manner that the backbone of the strike was broken and the strike was lost, while all the time a local Weissmannist was sending to the "Baecker-Zeitung" glowing accounts of the 'victories' of the strikers."

These facts and the recent attempt of Lutz and Copeland, the labor leaders of the Traction Union employes, to sell out the men, throw valuable light upon each other.

The New York Central Labor Union is shriveling fast. It has earned the fame of being nothing but an association to furnish space matter to gutter-snipe reporters. Now it is becoming also an association to render labor ridiculous.

At its last meeting "Delegate" McGill of the plasterers proposed to aid the barbers by having a law passed imposing a tax on whiskers.

Of such intellectual material is the element composed with which the bosses' class has had to deal as "representative" of the labor movement. Can it be any wonder that the bosses' class entertains a supreme contempt for the working class?

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The following "dream," from "Olive Scheiner's Dreams," is as beautiful as it is of deep import; it is entitled "Life's Gifts," and runs thus:

"I saw a woman sleeping. In her sleep she dreamt Life stood before her, and held in each hand a gift—in the one Love, in the other Freedom. And she said to the woman, 'Choose!'

"And the woman waited long: and she said, 'Freedom!'

"And Life said, 'Thou hast well chosen. If thou hadst said 'Love' I would have given thee that thou didst ask for; and I would have gone from thee, and returned to thee no more. Now, the day will come when I shall return. In that day I shall bear both gifts in one hand.'

"I heard the woman laugh in her sleep."

At this, the unbalanced will fly off the handle and drop into the cesspool of Anarchy together with that other cesspool that Artemus Ward so well stigmatized as the "ferocious profession of free-love he-women." The Socialist, however, gathers true inspiration from the parable. Aiming at freedom, he aims at the emancipation of woman from the degrading yoke of economic enslavement that to-day renders marriage in innumerable instances but a euphonic term for prostitution. And his feet firmly planted upon facts, he seeks by the only means possible to accomplish economic freedom, to overthrow the system of private ownership in the machinery of production and establish the Socialist Commonwealth.

Man and woman, free from the yoke of wage slavery fastened upon their necks by male and female capitalists; the affections purified by the elimination of the corrupting influence of material considerations; childhood sweetened by the moral elevation of the parent generation; old age revered by the nobility of the young—such are the fruits of that uncompromising and scientific movement known to-day throughout the world as organized Socialism, and such is the ideal whose fire renders Socialism irresistible.

The March "Arena" has a wonderful article by Dr. A. C. True, no less an individual, he informs us about himself, than "Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture"; and the article contains a wonderful discovery. In trying to account for the depopulation of the farming districts the doctor says:

"The fact is that, broadly speaking, men leave the farms because they are not needed there. The introduction of labor-saving machinery and rapid transportation has produced the same result in agriculture as in other kinds of manufacturing. A smaller number of men working in our fields turn out a much greater product than the greater number of laborers could possibly secure in olden times, and the products of all lands are easily carried to where they are needed."

The doctor does not explain why, seeing that similar displacements of labor take place in the cities, the city workingmen don't flee to the country.

It is not surprising that the New York "Evening Post" considers the election of Mr. R. Fulton Cutting for chairman of the new municipal party of capitalists as excellent. Mr. Cutting is the owner of a lot of pestilence-breeding tenement houses in Little and Big Alley on Cherry Hill, whose condition was so outrageous that even the Board of Health had to step in.

The Jamestown, R. I., "Beacon" says:

"Socialism does not present a beautiful, soul-inspiring picture of a heavenly kingdom on earth that can be acquired through blind faith and dutiful devotion. The principles of Socialism are principles that can appeal only to thoughtful reasoning men. The Socialist movement is a growing, constantly advancing march of seriously determined workingmen and women. The army of Socialism is advancing through entirely new and unexplored regions, and the obstacles in its path lie before and not behind it. To enter the Socialist ranks and keep up with the growing procession one must be serious and determined. The work in hand, the obstacles to be overcome plentiful, but the goal looms up bright and clear on the horizon."

A DETROIT COMRADE

Answers Gov. Hazen S. Pingree on the "Potato-Patch."

DETROIT, Mich., March 13, 1897.

Mr. Hazen S. Pingree.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 1st of last month addressed to Max Meyer, No. 339 McDougal ave., was handed to me a few days ago.

Your request for information and explanation has been noted, and I reply at once to prevent further delay.

As your knowledge of the speeches delivered at the Arbeiter Hall mass meeting seems to be limited to the report of a certain paper only, you are slightly misinformed. But some points of the report were correct, and the objections you raise to them prove the inconsistency of your position.

For instance, you claim that "those people who put in their labor on the potato patches have nowhere else to put it." Mr. Pingree, if our present economic system would not prevent those people from utilizing the means they need for the production of the necessaries of life, you nor anybody else could get them to work during a good part of the summer for only a few paltry potatoes as remuneration. But just consider that you hold quite a part of the power of government; that you have the chance to do a great deal towards giving these people the free use of the above named means; now, then, why do you not strive for the abolition of the system that keeps those people divorced from the land, the tools and the shops? Why don't you protest against a system that forces self-respecting wage-workers, the men who built up the country, to live on charity, be slaves for somebody else, or starve or commit suicide? Why do you not start to have restored to them their constitutional right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness? You must know that the man who owns the means which another man needs to keep alive, owns the other man's very life. If the man who owns these means takes them away, the other man must die. Labor's only liberty now consists in the right to change masters. No matter how free labor may be called, in reality, it is forced to do the bidding of the class upon whose good will it depends for the right to produce the necessaries of life. Even if labor has produced the means of production, it does not possess them now.

Do you see now, Mr. Pingree, why it is unmanlike and immoral for a statesman to uphold the system that divorces the people from the means they need for the production of the necessaries of life? Or do you want to claim that the 70 per cent. of our population that are wage-workers and deprived of the right to make a living on this earth are not in the majority, and should therefore not be considered as the people?

The charity institutions of the capitalist class, including your potato patches, remind me of a tramp who would have died of starvation but for his dog; he cut off the dog's tail, ate the flesh, and threw the bones back to the dog to keep him from starving, so that he might get another meal out of the dog. You expect that the people shall be thankful to you and vote for you because you are the originator of a scheme that allows the people the use, without tools, for one summer, of a small patch of land? Do you think that these people need no other victuals, no meat, clothing, housing, shoeing and other necessaries? Are they entitled to nothing but potatoes during the time that the warehouses of the capitalist class are full enough to allow them to dispense for the time being with the hen that lays the golden eggs?

Do you think it right that a Bradley Martin give two hunderd and fifty thousand dollar balls, that a George Gould get one thousand dollar fans made for his sweetheart, that a Miss Ledyard of Detroit buy a German Baron and that Seeley dinners be of daily occurrence, and that all these extravagances shall be paid for with the money that has been stolen, in a so-called legal way, from those whom you want to feed on potatoes only and bid to keep quiet? And do you actually think that you can purify politics in this way?

The present state of utter dependence of the majority of the people upon the capitalist class forces people to openly oppose their own convictions, ignore their actual interest, and throw away their self-respect and manhood, unless they are satisfied and ready to suffer for daring to oppose capital's commandments. Every man who does this becomes out of necessity a martyr for his own cause, and you know martyrs are seldom.

But if you aim at the purification of politics, you go about it in a very queer way. Not only you want to leave untouched the economic system that must necessarily bring about the present corruption, but you yourself even indulge in bribery. What else but bribery is it to take advantage of the dependent position of the very poor unemployed wage-workers, and offer them the use of a small potato patch with the expectation that they vote for you and the nominees of the political machine which you created? Can you deny that it would have been impossible for you to build up such a perfect machine if your friends and advisers had been economically independent, if they had not been forced to depend for a living upon the political job that you or your machine offered them? Are the very work tickets, given by the Aldermen to a few half-starved laborers, not mere bait, with which the workers are caught and roped in? In fact, are not all bourgeois politicians, in spite of all their reform cries, using the workers, on account of their dependence, as cats'-paws to keep in power the capitalist class?

And now answer this question as a man, not as a business man or a bourgeois politician: Has not your sole aim been to protect the interests of a comparatively small percentage of the population? Or have you ever considered that whatever profit the business man may make, is wealth that he takes from the producer, and that therefore the producer, the wage-worker, is the one who pays everything in reality?

Yes, Mr. Pingree, the profits pocketed directly by the employers, the rent for offices and stores, the interest on borrowed capital, and all other expenses that business men may incur are added to the cost of production, and are taken from the sweat of the laborer. But if some non-producer buys wares with part of the increment added to the labor cost of production and distribution, i. e., if he buys with money which he got as profit, interest, rent, or salary for sporting the title of president of a certain business that he knows nothing about, then he buys with something which he has expropriated from the producers; do you see that to uphold the interest of these expropriators, parasites or business men as they are broadly called, means that you must ignore the interest of the people, the workers? But you must even go back on the small business men, as I shall show when I take up the street car question.

Your request that I look over the report of your potato farming is superfluous. I have known for quite a while that it quotes the potatoes raised on the patches at 55c. a bushel, while the fact is that the best potatoes can be bought for 20c. to 25c. a bushel delivered in any part of the city. You will admit that such a gross misquotation spoils the credibility of the whole report. Now, Mr. Pingree, I will put another question to you: Do you think that it requires a great economist to discover that a few men with modern tools on a modern farm could have raised in a few days the same amount of potatoes that took those poor wage slaves, who worked your patches, so many days to raise with primitive tools and hard labor? What holds good of potatoes holds good of other victuals. To claim that they had nothing else to do and that their time did not count for anything, in itself shows your bourgeois feelings. So long as capitalists cannot exploit the labor power of those people it makes no difference how it is spent—whole weeks may even be wasted. But in the shops, when and where the capitalist exploits it, every five minutes count.

To take up such a question as an economist, eager about the welfare of the people, it would be your duty to consider that human effort and energy is too valuable to allow it to be wasted for no other purpose than to keep the workers from getting educated about their degraded, dependent and as yet helpless position in society.

With so much sound, healthy literature on the economic question circulating, with the cause of all the wrong in society traced back undisputably and directly to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, can it be possible that men who have such chances to become acquainted with the workings of society as you have, are so ignorant about economics that they dare to ignore the fundamental rights of mankind, and still expect that the people shall look upon them as their friends and benefactors.

If they are ignorant we will find out, if they aim at deceit, the Socialists will unmask them; one is as dangerous for the welfare of the people as the other.

The agitation for the abolition of private ownership in the means of production and distribution cannot stop until the present masters fall, until the sovereignty of the people—the workers—is established, and the people are, for the first time since the beginning of the development of modern society, freed from humiliation and exploitation.

You claim further in your letter that you "do not see just precisely what financial education has to do with the street car question," and would like the benefit of an explanation. To this I answer that to find out about that you will have to ask the "Free Press reporter"; I don't see what the financial question has to do with anything that concerns the interest of the people—the wage workers—and I hope that you will admit, that the financial question is simply a scheme to bamboozle the people into voting their exploiters into power again, so far as the workers' interest is concerned.

The war cries: "Tariff reform, "Free trade" and "Protection" have lost their attraction; it became necessary to substitute something else, and the cries for "honest money" and "free silver" answered the purpose.

I explained to the audience that the interests of the small and the large capitalists are antagonistic; the one is the debtor and the other is the creditor faction of the capitalist class, but I also explained that the interest of the working class is antagonistic to any money interest of the labor exploiting class.

Your claim that you do not desire to quarrel with those who differ from you and ask for an explanation as to how you may be able to succeed in getting the best of the street car company. According to your letter, you are willing to aid us or vice versa; we shall give you our aid for its accomplishment. Well, Mr. Pingree, I have to repeat to you what I explained to the audience at the mass meeting at Arbeiter Hall: "False tactics beget failures."

You consent that individuals shall produce for sale, and that they may sell their wares in the dearest market for the most they can get; can you blame them when they take advantage of their business rights and stop cutting prices as soon as they can come to a mutual agreement? You uphold competition, and to enable business men to compete in the market you allow them to buy in the cheapest market. It now happens that it does not require as many men to run one power-house as it required for the three that were in use before the consolidation. The same thing is true of the office help, the line-men and electricians, and even, to a great extent, of the conductors, motormen and barn men. Can you blame the capitalists when they take advantage of their right and buy as little labor-power as possible to do the largest amount of work?

The introduction of machinery and the division of labor are great factors in the accomplishment of the last-named right of the business men, but, to be able to apply these factors, capitalists are forced to concentrate industry and centralize various businesses in the hands of their own person solely.

But the introduction of machinery, and the division of labor, carried on in the interest of individuals who centralize industry to profit by it, has another tendency of which they are at liberty to derive the fullest advantage so long as "to buy cheap" is their privilege.

The men thrown out of work by the introduction of machinery, the division of labor and the concentration of industry, are forced to compete for the jobs of the men still at work, and here also the law of supply and demand fixes the price of the commodity, labor-power. The only people among whom free competition exists are the wage-workers, and it forces the men to compete against women and children.

The father cannot earn enough to keep his family, the children or his wife have to aid in making a living even if they earn no more than their personal expenses; the employers get a chance to buy labor cheaper; the women and children can perform the work just as well as the father or the brother can, and the consequence is that the father must walk the street or undersell the labor of women and children. This he cannot do because he has a family of which each member cannot work for him or herself.

Do you see why so many men remain single, why we have so many divorces, and how capitalism destroys decency, morality and even the family? Do you see how this is the direct outcome of the business principles of which you are an ardent upholder, and that so long as these principles are allowed to be executed the same results are bound to appear with constantly increasing intensity? To allow the business system to be caried on after a certain state of social development has been reached means that you consent that the owners of the largest and most improved means of production, transportation and distribution shall have the right to monopolize the market. They can undersell the smaller business men, take their markets away, and force them to the wall. Business carried on in this way is nothing short of the expropriation of the smaller by the larger capitalists. But this is not all. Deprived as the small capitalists are from the power to take advantage of the right to compete successfully, after they have been crowded into the ranks of the proletariat, they have to compete or starve, and they must help to force down wages. Do you see that you are not upholding the interest of the middle class business men, when you allow to exist the system that forces them out of business and into the wage-workers' ranks? The small business men, the middle class, cannot be saved; they are bound to disappear under competition; their interest lies in the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution, and they should therefore help the class-conscious proletariat to overthrow the present system of expropriation and starvation.

In conclusion, Mr. Pingree, I do not intend to quarrel with anybody who is doing his best to remedy the existing wrong, provided he does not retard the overthrow of the wrong. If a person is willing to reason, to listen, to argue and to convince or be convinced, I am willing to help to further his undertakings; if not, I find it impossible to co-operate with him.

Business interests have controlled this country since the founding of this Republic; you can see and you know yourself where we have landed.

The interest of the wage-working class—the proletariat—is all that I consider as the just interest of the people; those who oppose this interest, those who oppose the abolition of the labor-exploiting system, are my enemies, and are treated by me as such when they take an active part in politics.

To fight the concentration of industry is reactionary.

To try to deprive the workers of the benefits they can derive from concentrated industry is reactionary.

To fight the concentration of industry, while you allow to exist and recognize as right the forces that irresistibly force this concentration, is like trying to stop the rotation of the earth. Capital will not oppose itself; no class has ever opposed itself consciously. Capital can only be fought successfully by the opposing class, and only then can the workers succeed, when they have become class-conscious, aware of their rights and determined to take them by all practicable means. Individuals of the opposite class may help this along, and often they become great factors in the accomplishment of social revolutions.

Mr. Pingree, become one of them! You don't know how soon some larger capitalists may force you into bankruptcy; you don't know how soon you may become one of those by capitalists despised and still to them indispensable, wage-workers, and then you may regret that you had not before worked for the interest of the wage-working class.

Hoping that this letter will give you all the information that you require, and that it will satisfy you about the impossibility to get my help to keep in existence the capitalist system of exploitation, I remain yours very respectfully,

M. MEYER.

The Wilmington, Del., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children seems to be about to tackle a ticklish problem. At its last monthly meeting a paper was read in which this passage occurs:

"It may yet be a part of the programme of the S. P. C. C. to unite with other students of sociological problems in devising a way by which the multiplication of species in families hopelessly poor and dependent may be regulated. It seems farcical to enact laws to prevent immigration, when, at the same time, our cities are receiving accretions from within their own borders of those elements of weakness that will do quite as much to threaten the perpetuity of our free institutions as will an unrestricted influx from abroad."

The suggestion of such thoughts is dangerous. No sooner are they suggested than this other train of thought would be set in motion:

"It is farcical to kill off the children of the poor when poverty is steadily produced by a class of idle capitalists. The continuance of their existence will perpetuate poverty. As fast as one set of poor are killed off a new set will be produced by that idle class of capitalists. It is more sensible to lay the axe to the root of the evil."

Socialism, however, will in due time step in. It will not find it necessary to kill off anybody. It surely will not kill off the poor because that would be foolish and inhuman, and it will not have to kill off the poverty-producing capitalist class because it will utilize that class by making it work.

The S. P. C. C., ignorant of the social problem, is in danger of developing murderous propensities which exercise themselves either absurdly against the poor or foolishly against the rich.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

Uncle Sam—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradictions you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the workers represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that the cheaper products are the cheaper becomes the price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to reproduce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim that, therefore, the workingman shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say first that the price of labor is going down and then to claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right. The trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't?

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor is not clad with the attributes of humanity; it is simply merchandise. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—Is it illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would not be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialist says that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just as saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and becoming human enjoy all that man is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side I'll rip you up from another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will impertinently shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. So here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does no manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that, even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth, because the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently it is wholly a valueless class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

THE UNKNOWN.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by GEO. CHAS. BUCHANAN, Heming, Minn.]

An angel from out the far realm of heaven
Dropped down in an eventide
To slums where pale slaves were toiling
—To lanes where the fates abide.

His shrouded form hid a radiance
That he fain had scattered wide,
And streets with illumination flooded
Where light had been aye denied.

This Presence of each work-wearied toiler
Asked what he did? Men said
They builded the frame of a great republic,
And the days of war were dead.

But no one knew or guessed, save the angel,
That every hammer and loom
Was turning out war, and curse, and disaster,
In that city of dreadful gloom.

So the Presence with light none heeded
Went forth to his home above.
Sad-hearted and sorrowful laid his tidings
At God's feet, the Lord of Love.

The season for "Socialist splits" is in bloom. Periodically just about the time when sickly-looking strawberries begin to be huckstered about on the pushcarts of the streets of New York, the metropolitan press blossoms forth with accounts of splits in the ranks of the Socialists. The sickly-looking strawberries have appeared, and with them the fake reports about Socialist splits. We are now informed by these reports that "4,000 Socialist tailors have pulled out."

There is one interesting feature in these reports: the defections grow in exact ratio with the party's increase. Five years ago, when we had here only 4,000 votes, the public was informed that several hundreds of Socialists had "pulled out"; now that we have over 10,000 votes in the city alone, the "defection" has risen to "4,000." The growth of the party may be gauged by these "defections."

WRECKERS.

Of Labor's Political Parties in Massachusetts—Instructive Incidents.

"The regular weekly meeting of the Massachusetts Democratic Club was held at the American House last night. Rev. Herbert Casson of Lynn was the principal speaker of the occasion.

"He advocated the organization of democratic clubs in every town and city in the State, and the principles of the party should be set forth in every local paper.

"Mr. Casson announced that a movement was on foot to establish a Bryan daily paper in New Hampshire. He said that was behind the project and undoubtedly the paper will get out its first edition within six months."—Boston Daily Advertiser, March 3d, 1897.

"When the Democratic State Committee met for organization some weeks ago, Harry Lloyd, one of the prominent labor leaders of the city, was made a member of the committee-at-large, at the request of Mayor Quincy. James Donovan resigned from the committee to allow Mr. Lloyd to be elected. The deal was carried through, as Boston members of the committee admitted at the time, at the request of Mayor Quincy."—Boston Herald, March 14, 1897.

BOSTON, March 22.—A history of the many attempts to found a labor party in this State in the past twenty-five years would need many pages to portray the works of the fakirs, adventurers and crooks who fastened themselves on those movements, and, while they lasted, used them in the interest of either the Republican or the Democratic party, and finally succeeded in wrecking them.

The adventurer and man of gab has remained only long enough to make something of a reputation as a spouter, and attract attention sufficiently to himself to get a call to a place in the army victualled by the capitalist class; while he talks much of morality, he is an obscene bird, and his cackle cannot deceive those who have studied his species.

He has never tarried long with the labor party; his abnormal ambition and inflamed vanity could not permit him to ride where the runners of the sled were constantly striking the bare ground, and with no prospect of reaching the promised land quickly; he has invariably, after a short stay, put a string around his paper collar box and silently stole into the camp of the enemy and fraternized with the men whom he had been firing blank cartridges at.

In 1894, the individual whose name appears in the first paragraph at the head of this article as organizing the new or Bryan Democracy landed in this town from the dominions of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and made a running jump for the platform of the Socialist Labor party, being the only one open night and day to receive wayfarers with an honest appearance; he knocked and was admitted. Soon after, with Morrison I. Swift, always an enemy of the Socialist Labor Party, whom THE PEOPLE correctly called a "peripatetic reformer with Anarchistic tendencies," opened the sluiceways of chin and gab, sent up a few rockets and undertook to make a speech from the Governor's chair at the State House. Soon after Swift folded his extra pair of woollen socks and silently moved toward the Pacific Ocean.

Equity Union House closed the shutters, gathered together Swift's published essays, and the folding chairs in the front room, which had now become histories, for each one had sustained an auditor while listening to the great man who nightly read an essay during the dreary winter of 1893 at Equity Union. Mr. Casson joined the section in Boston, and soon after went to Lynn, and quickly began to "wabble"—"no one party had all the truth;" "an all-embracing party was needed." Though then, as now, a subject of Her Majesty, he indicated that he felt it his mission to "unite all the reform forces at the ballot box." And he carried on in such a way that he finally exhausted the patience of the party with his empty and populistic talk and attempt to straddle, until he was at last expelled.

It is said by the advocates of this "New Democracy" which Mr. Casson is helping to organize, that it is not the "old," but a "new" thing that they are urging the people to vote for. The forces of this new or Bryan Democracy cast in this State 100,000 votes; the gold Democrats 14,000; the former elected fifty members of the Legislature, the latter three.

Let us follow these representatives of the "New Democracy" as they enter the legislative halls on the first of January. The McKinley Republicans held a caucus and nominated candidates for Speakers of the House and President of the Senate, and the "New Democracy" did not hold a caucus—did not nominate candidates.

John L. Bates was elected Speaker without a dissenting voice, the Bryan Democrats voting for the McKinley Republican caucus nominee, Geo. R. Lawrence, the Republican caucus nominee, receiving 39 votes for president of the Senate, every Senator voting but himself. Such an act of the Bryan men has more significance than the mere voting for a man; such procedure in a legislative body by a political party is always taken as an announcement that they lay down their arms before the battle begins; that they withdraw their opposition to the Government, and will cheerfully follow wheresoever the majority may lead. And this was the interpretation put upon the act of the Democratic minority in the House by the Speaker elect, when he said: "I thank you for the unanimity with which you have expressed your confidence—a unanimity that has obliterated all factional and party lines, and gives to me the assurance that I shall have your united and harmonious support."

The most remarkable thing about this deal between the Bryanites or "New Democracy" and the McKinleyites is that not a protest has come from any quarter.

The Bryan men in the Legislature know the character of the men who have the lambs of the "New Democracy" in charge. Senator James E. Hayes (Dem.), of Boston, in the Senate the other day, when speaking on a bill, said he "could explain his vote either way" satisfactorily to his constituents, which sent a broad grin around the Senate.

Mr. Casson may succeed in forming many Democratic clubs, and he may succeed next year in electing 100 instead of 50 members of the Legislature, but it will only more thoroughly emphasize the fact that McKinleyism and Bryanism are two links in the same sausage made from the same capitalist dog. The Republicans have controlled the Democrats in the Legislature for the past twenty-five years; after election they have never made any pretence to be an opposition party; the members of that party could be relied upon in the Legislature to help the Republicans in any dirty work they had, or keep quiet while the other side did it; and it made no difference whether they were Abbott, Butler, Cleveland, Russell or Bryan Democrats. In 1879 they joined with the Republicans to a man in the Senate, and, with the exception of Jas. H. Mellen and a very few others in the House, passed the bill to abolish annual elections; but the wrath of the working class, who saw their dearest rights imperilled, was so great that the mangy curs were forced to turn tail, eat their words and take a position against the measure, and after a contest lasting twenty years, the proposition to abolish annual elections went down at the last election by a vote of 161,000 to 115,000.

Josiah Quincy, the Mayor of Boston, who was one of the few Democrats that always voted for the biennial amendment when a member of the House, and stood by the scheme to the last, is now the sponsor of fakir Harry Lloyd. He is one of the young scions of the aristocracy, many of whom were told of some years to go into the Democratic party

To hold the earth forever the same
And with chin and boodle to keep
Still, as the fakirs and crooks held them, the sheep.

When we remember that every labor party in this State was largely manned by tools of the old piratical crafts who run them on the rocks, it is a great satisfaction to know that as the Socialist craft swings out into the open sea, the faint-hearted and untrustworthy are left behind.

THOMAS C. BROPHY.

TO ARTISTS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Executive Committee of our party is desirous of having a new charter designed for its use. It believes that this design can be more appropriately drawn by artists who are members of the S. L. P. of the U. S. than by those who are not, as they are more likely to possess clearer conceptions of the spirit and aims of Socialism, than are the others. It has, accordingly, decided to invite all artist members to participate in a competition for a prize of $50, to be awarded by the undersigned committee, for the best design submitted in accordance with the following rules:

1. The design must be symbolical in character and so conceived as to embody the ideals of socialism, introduce the party emblem, "The Arm and Hammer," MOST PROMINENTLY, and include within its dimensions, the lettering:

Charter of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.
To the Organizer.....and Comrades of.....County of.....State of.....
GREETING: Your application has been granted and your Section placed on our roll as Section..... of our Party.
.....
Secretary, National Executive Committee.
.....
Chairman of the Session.
Dated at New York....., 189

2. It must be 10 inches wide and 18 inches long, and drawn upon Bristol board 14 inches wide and 22 inches long, thus leaving a margin of 4 inches.

3. It must be executed in black and white (India ink wash tints preferred), so as to be suitable for reproduction by either the lithographic, steel, or half-tone photo-engraving process, AT A MODERATE COST.

4. Each design must be signed ON THE OUTSIDE OF COVERING, by a nom-de-plume by the respective competitors, with the words "Charter Competition" added.

5. All designs must be carefully sealed and delivered to the undersigned committee on or before MAY 1st, 1897.

6. On the 2d of MAY, 1897, or a few days thereafter, the undersigned committee will open and inspect the designs received, and award the prize to the one receiving the majority vote of the committee.

7. The committee will then announce its decision and request the winner to give his name and address, and that of the Branch or Section of which he is a member. Should it be found that the winner is not a member, the committee will award the prize to the second best design, and so on, until a winner who is also a member is found.

8. The receipt of designs and the award of prize will be announced in THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts."

9. The designs of unsuccessful competitors will be returned to them upon receipt of name and address, after the final awarding of prize.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the result of the competition will be a work of art, which will fittingly express all the aspirations, hopes and grandeurs for which the S. L. P. of this country and the socialists of the world are striving.

Address designs and all requests for information to the chairman.

Yours fraternally,
LOUIS BAUER,
SIMON BERLIN,
GUSTAV ROSENBLATH,
ALFRED E. KIHN,
JUSTUS EBERT, Chairm.,
396 Butler st., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
"Committee on Charter and Awards."

The Committee on Charter and Awards hereby acknowledges the receipt of drawing for charter design by "PROLETARIAT" S. F.
JUSTUS EBERT, Chairman.

To Irish Comrades.

All the copies of the pamphlet "The Rights of Ireland and the Faith of a Felon," received from Dublin from the Irish Socialist Republican Party, have been sold out; and there only remain on hand samples of the handsome green due card of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, which can be had at 5 cents each from

Labor News Co.,
64 E. 4th street, New York City.

OPEN LETTERS

To the United States "Patriots"—No. 4. To the Business Man.

He is a busy business man,
Fierce as a gladiator;
Whose fertile brain can hatch out schemes,
Quick as an incubator,
To cut down wages, buy things cheap;
Then, like a radiator,
Distribute products, skoop in gains,
From poles unto equator.

Dear Mr. Business Man:—The rapid transformation that has taken place in the economic conditions of society during recent years has developed a profuse growth of economic fungus in the shape of "business men." It is the great ambition of almost every goody-good Sunday school boy to ascend the social ladder and become rich by means of business thrift. This means that he wears his Sunday clothes all the time, and instead of pursuing some useful handicraft, he follows some absolutely superfluous and exploiting method of obtaining all he can through profit—i. e., making something out of nothing. All kinds of catch-penny schemes have been invented and are dubbed as respectable businesses whereby the would-be capitalist hypnotizes and fleeces the unthinking toilers.

Apart from the two economic monstrosities called the professions of "Law" and "Theology," the most cunning schemes for robbing the people is the pretense of "business." It represents such a tremendous economic waste that it is surprising how the toilers have been able to carry the burden so long. The strain is enormous and the collapse cannot be far distant. Of course you may say that you are doing some legitimate and necessary business such as a retail dealer or small manufacturer. Well, it makes no difference, my dear sir, you are about to be gobbled up by the big trusts, or be forced down into the ranks of the wage slaves, if not into the army of tramps.

The middle class of society is not, under existing economic conditions, a permanent fixture, and cannot possibly become so. You are struggling most desperately to save yourself at the present time. But the methods you are employing are very shallow and transparent. You are shouting "patriotism" pretty loudly just now; but it is only for your own benefit. You feel the ground slipping from under your feet, and along about election time you get up your Goo-Goo clubs and yell for "lower taxes," "municipal ownership" of gas works, water works, street railroads, "reduction of big salaries," and "turn the rascals out." You know that if you can get all these it will be of some benefit to you, because the toilers can live cheaper, work for less wages, and you can maintain your present rate of profits. But all of these expediencies are of absolutely no benefit to the toilers. As the cost of living goes down, down also goes the wages in order to maintain your profits. Like the "dog and the fleas," they are still turning the handle while you lick the blood; and they are beginning to see through it, so that it is only prolonging your agony. You cannot remain as the centre of society. The centrifugal force of the crazy twirl of unsystematic competition must ultimately fling you into the camp of the capitalist or that of the toiler. Your business methods and business ability are only fragile little soap bubbles in our present tottering structure of pseudo-competition, built on the sandy foundations of "might is right," the biggest bank account wins, and the devil takes the hindmost. This competition is the most striking characteristic of all your business, and what does competition give us? It drives millions of our people into compulsory idleness, depriving them of every means of respectable self-support, and makes them into tramps, paupers, lunatics, prostitutes and criminals. It drives 93 per cent. of you business men into bankruptcy and ruin; it gives us bad roads, muddy streets, jerry-built houses, unsanitary workshops, polluted rivers, adulterated food, shoddy clothing, low wages, high prices, prisons, asylums, drunkenness, police and military. It compels children who ought to be at school, and delicate women, who ought to be at home, to drudge for long hours in stinking sweat-shops and factories, because they work cheaper than the husbands and fathers who are thereby deprived of an opportunity to support them.

What more can you expect, or do you want from your glittering gilded English Bible and bullet system of hypocritical competition? Think about it, my dear friend, and take the trouble to find out where we got it from, how much it is costing us, what blind idiots we are for tolerating it, and how we are going to shake it off.

Kindly take the trouble to study up Socialism. Don't be afraid of the name, it is not "loaded," although many capitalists and newspapers would have you think that it is. It is already deeply rooted in the minds of the masses of the people, and the wheels of evolution are revolving more rapidly every day.

Social evolution advances in direct proportion to the square of the time occupied, and Socialism is its next milestone; the overthrow of your beautiful profit-grabbing schemes is near at hand. The great tree Igdrasil, which figuratively means the whole human family, is about to blossom forth with the fruit of true justice and brotherly love, and the topsy-turvey methods of "doing business," which you have so long been accustomed to, are going to be arranged on scientific principles by the adoption of Socialism.

PHILIP JACKSON.
Rochester, N. Y.

It certainly is an interesting fact that the first shot fired upon Christian Greece was fired by a gunboat of anti-Semitic Austria.

The anti-Semitic party of Austria displayed great strength at the recent elections. Whatever its internal composition—and that is of middle class Jews and gentiles, slums and nobility all jammed together—externally it wears the mask of Christianity. It is a "Christian party," and as such and for other reasons it has the backing of Government. That such a Government should be the first to fire on Greece in the present trouble is an act of self-unmasking.

It has often been said that the best ally of Socialism is capitalism: the capitalist class will render valuable aid to the cause of the Socialists by its own acts. Austria proves the theory.

LEVY AND MARX.

Elucidation of an Important Economic Theory.

At different times strong exception has been taken to Marx's reduction of skilled labor to unskilled labor, quite regardless of the fact that the capitalist performs the same act every time he transacts a sale. Everyone who has perused the "Capital" must admit, I think, that Marx is very exhaustive in any analysis he undertakes. Having once laid down that certain economic phenomena are reducible to law, he, when he comes to deal with certain phases of their manifestation, naturally does not deem it necessary to stop and restate all his previous arguments. If, of course, a reader, either from lack of time or due attention, fails to fully grasp those primary principles, it can hardly be laid to the door of Marx.

In a symposium on value, published by King & Son, and edited by J. H. Levy, honorary secretary of the National Liberal Club Political Circle, Mr. Levy goes so far as to say in reply to Belfort Bax's presentation of value that Marx "surrenders" his whole position because he incidentally introduces the skilled and unskilled labor equation. Says Levy: "The doctrine is that the values of merchandise vary directly as the quantities of labor needed for their production, and that these quantities are measured by their duration in time. But this is so obviously inconsistent with the commonest economic experience that Marx felt obliged to make some attempt at reconciliation. And how does he get over the difficulty? 'Skilled labor,' he says, 'is but a power of unskilled labor, or rather is but unskilled labor multiplied; so that a given quantity of skilled labor corresponds with a larger quantity of unskilled labor.' In other words, if you allow him to multiply the different kinds of labor by their value coefficient—by the numbers which represent their effective efficacy in the creation of value—then he will show you that the values of the several kinds of merchandise are directly proportional to the quantities of labor required for their production! But this is not a defence of his position; it is a surrender. Moreover, how does he get his multipliers? The values of different kinds of productive labor are, as Mr. Hyndman admits, incommensurable save by comparison of the value of their products. Through these, therefore, he must get his multipliers."

Mr. Levy then goes on to substantiate a dual element in the substance of value which he designates "waiting." The new element puts one in mind of Senior's exploded "abstinence" theory to account for a bit of surplus-value on behalf of the capitalist, and of his "last-hour" of the productive working-day without which no surplus value could be created.

But we are not much concerned with Mr. Levy's new element of value, so will leave him on this subject after drawing his attention to an excerp of Marx on the comparing of magnitudes, on page 17, namely, that "it is apt to be forgotten that the magnitudes of different things can be compared quantitatively only when those magnitudes are expressed in terms of the same unit. It is only as expressions of such a unit that they are of the same denomination and therefore commensurable." Mr. Levy may make up the substance of value with as many elements as he pleases, but he will experience some difficulty I think in making his value-equation intelligible, and especially so by an "extra" element of "waiting."

Mr. Levy's concern anent the equation of skilled labor to unskilled labor seems to be the particular method by which Marx arrives at his "multiplier." Well, to that we say Marx has followed the precedent set him by the price-form of value, to which, we assume, Mr. Levy would take no objection. Supposing Mr. Levy to be logical, he should look with a prejudiced eye upon the price-form of a commodity, and should argue thus: "It is all very well for you to say that one commodity can be measured in the terms of another commodity, and then calling it 'price,' but how do you get your 'multiplier'?" We assume, however, that Mr. Levy accepts the price-form of value. It will be well, then, to see how far the price-form will carry us in the solution of Mr. Levy's difficulty.

The explanation of one commodity being measured in the terms of another commodity is to be found in the developed relation of the relative and equivalent forms of exchange. When two commodity owners confront each other with their commodities, they each arrive at the value of their products by comparing or measuring one by the other. The one that is made to act as a measure of the other, assumes the equivalent form, the one that is measured assuming the relative. Now, the commodity in the equivalent form always stands as possessing a certain quantity of the substance of value—how much or little is immaterial for the purpose of our argument—for, undetermined though that amount be, that fact does not prevent its acting as a measure of value to another commodity which contains a like substance to itself. We have an analogy concerning this as to weight. If a pebble be picked up and accepted as possessing weight it will enable you to bring your potatoes into weight relation with it though you do not know the weight of the pebble. If it will only tell you that the potatoes have weight like itself, but does not socially fix the quantity, the step from that point to the next, the making of the stone a recognized quantitative measure with the name of 1 lb., is a short one. Your ordinary standard lb. weight has evolved from this accidental form. Practically the same thing happens with two commodities in the exchange value relation. Though you may not know the exact value of one commodity, yet an exchange—by which alone economic value can be expressed—tells you that it is worth another commodity which exchanges for it quantitatively considered on the basis of the substance of the value contained in the two.

If you wish to further objectively demonstrate the substance of value in the commodities you must submit it to the test of examination and experience like any other product.

If it were said, "How do you know that the weight of a pebble is equal to half-a-dozen potatoes or an ordinary lb. weight?" we should say it could be demonstrated by measuring the downward pressure of gravitative force, by means of scales, which each body exhibited. If the specific gravity of a given pebble and a lb. weight neutralize each other, then we can assume that they have the same specific force and that they are therefore equal to each other in weight.

The same with commodities. As can be seen by the equivalent form of exchange-value, we have no exact quantitative conception of the value of an individual commodity by which we measure another commodity. But an analysis will demonstrate that there is the same quantity of human social labor or energy or force embodied in a given commodity as in another, and we therefore say that they are equal to each other in the value relation. By the aid of a socially recognized lb. weight, we can relatively ascertain the weight of any substance possessing weight. By the weight of a socially recognized labor product, like gold, possessing value, we can measure the value of any other commodity, and by parallel reasoning we can measure labor by unskilled labor, as they are qualitatively equal, and therefore quantitatively comparable.

The capitalist makes no bother about reducing skilled labor to the terms of unskilled labor. And he does this by means of the price-form. Says the capitalist, if an hour's labor of an architect is worth two shillings, and that of a builder's laborer only sixpence, then it is plain that the labor of the architect is just worth four times that of the laborer.

"Yes, that may explain it from an arithmetical point of view," says Levy; "but how do you arrive at your value unit—your multiplier?"

The capitalist, upon whom Mr. Levy casts no strictures for using the price-form of value, arrives at his "multiplier" by a very short cut, and by one which should commend itself to all Ricardian economists like Mr. Levy, namely, cost of production.

It is a truism that commodities are bought and sold on the market at their cost of production, the capitalist buying labor-power similarly at its market price. The cost of production of a laborer is represented in the price for which he sells his labor-power, and the price of his labor-power is regulated by his standard of subsistence, and his standard of subsistence arises out of the customs, conventionalities and particular stage of civilization and intellectual activity of the society by which he is environed. If the laborer says that to work he must have certain foods, shelter and other things which he considers social necessaries, and succeeds in enforcing his demands from the capitalists, then the sum of those necessaries is his cost of production, which, translated into price, comes out at sixpence per hour or more, according to the social status of the workers. The same argument applies to the architect and all kinds of labor, of whatever imaginable description. Here, then, in the cost of production reduced to price we get our multiplier, and the justification of Marx adopting the price-form to reduce skilled labor to unskilled labor. Cost of production is the basis which the capitalist accepts and makes his working theory in his reduction of labor to one common denominator.

The capitalist does not bother to get behind cost of production of labor-power. To the capitalist skilled and unskilled labor spells "high-priced" and "low-priced" labor, and, so far as he is concerned, he is justified in assuming this from the exchange-value point of view.

As cost of production, expressed by price, is the exchange-value starting point of the capitalist, it will be well to critically examine what lies under this particular phrase in relation to labor-power.

The present class distinction between the various kinds of high-priced and low-priced labor have their origin in physical force, aided by the mental characteristics of cunning and superstition.

That an individualist society founded on physical force tolerates certain individuals receiving for the expenditure of their energies unequal quantities of labor products or commodities, though it disguises, does not hide the fact that labor is the substance of value, or that labor is measurable by time.

Now, if society determines that a certain class of individuals shall have the power to command more wealth than others, independent of their labor expenditure governed by time, all that the capitalist can do (and, may I also add, Marx as well) is to accept and regard the fact—from the exchange point of view—as if they were the real producers of their own cost of production or power over consumption. Such a fact, however, does not prevent us from recognizing that there are so many hundred or thousand hours of labor embodied in the cost of production of a highly-skilled worker, which he, from an exchange-value point of view, passes over into a commodity. A man of skill may work a thirty-hour week and receive the value of £30 for the same, but no one would suppose that such a sum, representing his cost of production or maintenance and expressing his exchange-value, would not represent and purchase more than thirty hours of social labor. Such a sum would purchase, at sixpence per hour, twelve hundred hours labor of unskilled labor. Diving behind cost of production of labor-power we find then that it is but another name for a given quantity of labor or multiplicity of energies measurable by time. Because one person under given economic conditions has a greater power over consumption and consumes more than he creates, and another has to produce more than he consumes, are we to say that it is impossible to arrive at the actual number of hours of labor embodied in the commodities which they consume? If a skilled worker has consumed 12,000 hours of unskilled labor in his cost of production, or maintenance, and expends that in a week of 30 hours on a given commodity, are we to say that such a commodity in its last analysis only represents 30 hours of human energy, or shall we say that it represents, as it really does, 12,000 hours?

Under such conditions, then, is not Marx justified, when dealing with skilled and unskilled labor, in taking the lowest denomination and showing that one is but a multiple of the other, and maintaining that simple labor, measured by time is the substance of exchange-value?

Are we not justified in taking our illustration of highly skilled and unskilled labor as demonstrating that the amount of social labor in both is as 1,200 hours is to 30 hours? On the face of it only 60 hours of labor (30 skilled and 30 unskilled) have been expended). Under the price-form of exchange the value of the two represents £30 15s.—their cost of production. Because the skilled labor in this instance is the embodiment of 1,200 hours of unskilled labor, and passes it over into a commodity in 30 hours, are we to deny, as Mr. Levy would have us deny, that such a commodity does not contain 1,200 hours of social labor of the lowest denomination as measured by the price-form on the capitalist market.

Here, then, in our lowest unit of labor, namely, simple labor, is our multiplier. Here is our value-coefficient! Here is cost of production laid bare and translated in a quantity of social labor measurable by time—by the hour—fulfilling all the conditions laid down by Bax and Hyndman.

Labor governed by time is inherent in the cost of production of commodities though it cannot be directly and openly expressed by means of exchange due to the artificial distinctions placed upon labor by the capitalist system.

Under Social-Democracy, where all artificial distinctions placed upon labor to-day will be abolished, society will recognize labor-time as the true and only standard of value. Labor governed by time will then directly measure the value-relation of one labor-product to another—and rightly so. For are not all individuals products of society and a part of the corporate body?

Unfortunately there are many in the Socialist movement who are undemocratic enough to say that society should reward one class of individuals differently to another. If this differentiation in labor means anything it means the economic servitude of one class to another, because no one in the absence of such an anti-social desire would care for extra wealth to consume himself when he already had sufficient for his legitimate wants.

Man does not want to wear two hats at once or to eat two meals at one time. He would therefore only desire to receive extra wealth that he might secure the subjection of others. Under these conditions such claims are to be considered as inimical to human well-being, and accordingly should be condemned.

A. P. HAZELL in London "Justice."

INDIA.

(Continued from page 1.)

and of four infants. They are not so much human beings as anatomical exhibits. The skin cleaves to the bones, reveals all the angles as clearly as would an X ray.

Another photograph represents a group of starvelings employed upon public works, furnished by the local Government, and paid with little bits of bread.

These few pictures say a good deal more than extensive articles.

E. Reclus says that hunger killed five million people in India in 1868, and that the famine of 1877 cost the lives of four million people.

In Delhi, Lahore and Punjab riots have taken place; in numerous places of the North and Center the population looted the stores and plundered the trains loaded with corn.

When these events reached the ears of the Government of the Viceroy of India, it immediately took "the most energetic measures" against the "rioters." Wonderful administration of order! We may from this gather the principles that guide the British and all other capitalist Governments.

The "rioters" having been "suppressed," this Government found employment for a few thousand starvelings too weak to do work!

The British Government must be fully aware of the full gravity of the situation, and of the cause of the calamity. It meets the one with little salves and leaves untouched the other.

The British ruling class is guilty of a crime against humanity.

ZEO.

Hiram Lutz and William H. Copeland, two labor leaders, pure and simple leaders, of the Philadelphia Union Traction employes, have by this time learned that to be too late is as bad as to be too early.

They recently submitted to the Union Traction Company an offer to sell out the union men. Lutz demanded $15 a week, Copeland $1,000 cash and $25 a week. The company thereupon drew them into a trap; it caused some of its employees to be secreted in the office where they could hear the bargain, and in that way it uncovered the rascals. The furious rank and file were with difficulty restrained from lynching the traitors.

Lutz and Copeland could have got all they now asked had they asked it two years ago. But two years ago they thought they could get more, in the shape of dues, from the rank and file by leading them by the nose tied to the pure and simple string. For a time they succeeded; but not long. Nevertheless they "pure-and-simpled" the unfortunate rank and file long enough to destroy their union and leave them helpless preys to their capitalist exploiters. These exploiters now can do with the men what they want, and, consequently, they do no longer need the Lutz and Copeland company of traitors to help them.

The treatment received by these pure and simple traitors of labor at the hand of the capitalists and of the men is the treatment that awaits every single labor fakir in the land—and the day when that treatment will be meted out is all the nearer, thanks to the spread of new Trade Unionism.

We have a treat in store for the people. They could not yet fully enjoy it. Hence we will simply foreshadow it at this date.

A letter from the ignoramus and inebriate labor misleader, the fakir P. J. McGuire, of the carpenters, addressed to one of the carpenters' locals, has been placed in our hands. In this letter Mr. McGuire gives his opinion upon the composition and future of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Within the next five years we shall reproduce a full-size fac-simile of the letter. It will be lovely reading by the light of events that are about to transpire, and that will, by that time, have fully transpired. We may also add a photograph of McGuire and his fellow "cabinet officers" as the crew will then look.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive.

Regular meeting held March 23, 1897; Comrade Malkiel in the chair; absent, Stahl, excused.

Financial report for week ending March 20, 1897: Receipts, $12.05; expenses, $36.22; deficit for week, $24.17.

WHEREAS, The various Sections in Syracuse have applied for a charter as Section Onondaga County;

RESOLVED, That said application be granted, and all former charters of said various component Sections revoked.

WHEREAS, The various Sections in Chicago have applied for a charter as Section Chicago;

RESOLVED, That said application be granted and all former charters of said component Sections revoked.

CHAS. B. COPP, Rec. Secy.

National Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....	$2,067.33
March 13—Section Indianapolis on List No. 246.....	1.00
March 23—Section Worcester on List No. 155.....	75
March 23—Section Bridgeport on List No. 43.....	1.00
Total	$2,070.08

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 19.—The monthly business meeting of the Am. Section will be held at 45 Eliot street Monday evening, April 5. Business of importance will come before the meeting.

THE ORGANIZER.

[illegible]

The secretary of Campaign Committee was instructed to write and look after the necessary work.

Our candidates are: For Wayne County, School Commissioner, Henry Sievers; for Detroit Mayor, Meiks Meyer; for Police Justice, William Krieghoff.

The Mayor nominated by the Republicans is a "Pingree machine" man; Pingree himself nominated, or rather, proposed him in his address held before the convention.

Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 23.—The Socialists of Minneapolis celebrated the Paris Commune by holding a joint meeting of the four branches in Labor Temple on Sunday evening, March 21st. The hall was filled with an enthusiastic audience. Comrades Thos. H. Lucas and Dr. A. Hirschfield were the speakers. They gave the history of the Commune, showed the errors of the communards, and pointed out the lessons to be learned. The large hall resounded with cheers when one of the speakers closed with the words: "The Commune is dead; long live the Commune!"

Six hundred copies of THE PEOPLE were distributed. The Socialists' blood ran fast in their veins as they read of the Austrian comrades' wonderful success. The report of the Lynn meeting and the disgusting conduct of Gompers gave "that tired feeling" to the pure-and-simplers here, many of whom will, from now on, be ardent new trades unionists. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump."

ORGANIZER.

New Jersey.

WEST HOBOKEN.—The Socialist Labor Party of West Hoboken placed a full ticket in the field. We think we will get at least one comrade in office—that is Comrade Charles Beyer for Board of Education in the Second Ward. We have arranged several large meetings in this town. Our nominations are:

Councilman-at-Large—Wm. Kamps, Jr.

Assessor—Ferdinand Ufert.

Councilman First Ward—Louis Raper.

Board of Education, First Ward—Frederick Finke.

Constable, First Ward—Louis Kamps.

Councilman, Second Ward—Henry Herriger.

Board of Education, Second Ward—Charles Beyer.

Councilman, Third Ward—Elisha Hoppelson.

Board of Education, Third Ward—August Quensel.

Constable, Third Ward—Samuel Broskey.

New York.

N. Y. CITY 18TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The headquarters have now been removed more into the heart of the Irish portion of the district, to 246 First avenue, between 14th and 15th streets. The Ass. Dis. will meet hereafter every second and fourth Wednesday. The members who have heretofore been too busy to attend the meetings regularly are urgently requested to appear promptly at the next meeting and report. Important business awaits them.

JOHN KEAVENEY, Treasurer.

N. Y. CITY.—Chas. H. Matchett will speak at Workingmen's Educational Club, 206 Eeast 86th street, on Sunday, March 28, at 3 P. M. Subject, "Aims of Socialism." There will also be a meeting at the same hour at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 161 Monroe street. Lectures will also be delivered in the evening at 8 o'clock at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, where B. Hughes will speak on "The Labor Movement"; at Hudson Building, corner of 37th street and 8th avenue, where the subject of "Machinery" will be taken up by T. Hickey, and also at Webster Hall, corner of 140th street and 3rd avenue, where R. Paine will lecture on "Competition." These meetings are free to all.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to March 17th, 1897.

$4,160.

At the meeting of the Daily People Committee, held Sunday, the 20th of December, 1896, an important step was taken from which, if a daily Socialist paper is at all possible within a reasonable time, the consummation will be reached. The committee adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A daily PEOPLE has become an absolute necessity to counteract the false and falsified "news" that the capitalist press sets afloat, and to spread enlightenment in the ranks of the working class upon the Labor Question, and to prepare it to deal intelligently with the Social Revolution that is inevitable and is impending;

WHEREAS, The urgency of such a weapon of political and economic warfare in the English language against the plundering class of the capitalist is felt with increasing force, and the demand therefor becomes stronger by the day;

WHEREAS, The undertaking would result disastrously if not successfully put through;

WHEREAS, To make success certain, the paper must be able to survive two consecutive campaigns, that is to say, must appear daily during the period of at least thirteen consecutive months, absolutely independent, firm and uncompromising;

WHEREAS, The sum of not less than $50,000 in hand is necessary to safely launch such an undertaking;

WHEREAS, Despite the general sense of the necessity of a daily English organ of labor, the collections for it have hitherto been slight; and

WHEREAS, It is evident that, so long as the foundation of such a paper seems indefinitely distant, the contributions will continue slight, while, on the contrary, if its foundation can appear prompt and definite it is likely that ample funds could be promptly gathered; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That a call be issued to the stalwarts, friends and sympathizers, to pledge themselves in the number of 5,000 to contribute each the sum of $10, payable between the issuing of this call and the 1st day of September, 1897;

RESOLVED, That, if by that date the sum of not less than $50,000 is cash in hands of the DAILY PEOPLE Committee, a DAILY PEOPLE be started forthwith on October 1st, 1897;

RESOLVED, That this call be printed in the party press of all languages; that subscription lists, headed with these resolutions, be issued to all the Sections and all applicants; and that the names of the subscribers, together with the sum subscribed by each and the installments in which the same is to be paid, be promptly notified to the Committee for publication from week to week.

Are there in the land 5,000 stalwarts equal to the emergency, ready to step up and to mount that needed and redoubtable battery of the Social Revolution in America—a DAILY PEOPLE?

Daily Poople Committee,
184 William St.,
N. Y. City.

W. J. Millington, N. Y.	$ 10	payable,	$2.00 a month from March 15.
Joe Baners, 18th Ass. Dist., N. Y.	10	"	Cash.
Carl Schlueter, Boston	10	"	On demand.
Andrew McRoylen	10	"	September 1.
Total this week	$40		

The following amounts have been paid down to March 23d, incl.:

Previously acknowledged..... $608.25

A. Behner, Cleveland, Ohio, $5; Morris Smilansky, City, $1.50; Morris Steinberg, City, $1.50; W. J. M., City, $2; Ed. Schreck, Utica, N. Y., on account of List 176, $10; Joe Baners, 18th Ass. Distr., City, $10..... 30.00

Total..... $638.00

☞ Comrades in arrears are requested to remit at once.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND, March 24.—A new Section was organized among the French residents of Union Course, Woodhaven, Long Island, on Sunday, March 20th. First a mass meeting was held, and was very well attended. Several local speakers addressed the meeting. Officers of the Queens County Comrades were also on hand to render any assistance that might be needed towards the success of the occasion, and several members of the township Comrades of Newtown were also present. After the mass meeting the business of organizing a Section was taken in hand, with the result above stated. Twelve members were taken up and the Section's charter applied for. Two delegates to the Queens County Committee were also elected, together with the other officers required in a Section, and at last, after having met and surmounted a great many difficulties, Queens County Socialists have the pleasure of knowing that their efforts have at last been successful in a neighborhood where it at one time seemed utterly impossible to form a Section owing to the great power held over the people of the village by the resident capitalists. The formation of this Section is looked upon as a great victory for Socialism out here, and shows the hard and stubborn fight the Comrades of Queens are waging in the interest of our cause. In the town of Newtown a full ticket has been put in the field for spring election, and every Comrade is doing his best to increase our vote as much as possible, thereby showing once again the uncompromising attitude of all true Socialists to capitalist misrule and capitalist oppression of the people.

R. WOODRUFF.

Pennsylvania

At a meeting of Section Philadelphia, held at the Labor Lyceum on March 14, 1897, at 8 P. M., the action of the American Branch in expelling Jules Rosendale was concurred in and the Secretary was instructed to inform the National Executive Committee of the action taken, and to request the National Executive Committee to publish the same in the official organs. Comrades H. Spencer and Victor were elected to the Press Committee. Comrade Heiland was elected a delegate to the United German Trades. Comrade Miller, of New York, was granted the floor. He addressed the Section in reference to the action of the jewish Comrades regarding their newspaper publications. After a prolonged debate, the Jewish Branch was instructed to withdraw their endorsement of the lately created Jewich Press Association.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

At the meeting of the General Executive Board W. L. Brower was chairman.

The General Council of Shoe Workers, D. A. No. 7, reported that the shoe workers had struck at the factory of Wm. Lane, Brooklyn, for the purpose of enforcing the following demands: "1. The firm shall pay the same rate of wages prevalent in other concerns for the same grade of work. 2. A copy of prices paid in each department must be posted, so that each employee will know the prices he shall receive. 3. The piece price to be marked on all coupons. 4. All employees discharged on or after Feb. 17 for belonging to the organization to be reinstated, and that hereafter no discrimination be made between union and non-union employees." These demands and the strike were endorsed, and it was resolved to urge all affiliated bodies to support the fight. It was announced that Cammeyer, on 6th avenue, was a large customer of Lane's, and members P. Murphy and Ernest Bohm were elected a committee to present these facts to him. The same D. A. reported that F. Sievermann, of Rochester, acting as agent for a local union of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, refused to recognize the card and transfer card of a traveling member of a Brooklyn Shoe Workers' Alliance, and insisted upon the said member paying another initiation fee. The Alliance Shoe Workers have on critical occasions displayed their solidarity towards the Int. B. and S. W., and have recognized the cards of and accepted as members all who have applied from the said Int. B. and S. W. without any extra pay. The secretary was instructed to lay this matter before Pres. J. F. Tobin of the Int. Union.

Goodyear Turn and Welt Shoe Workers voted for Boston as the place for the next S. T. and L. A. convention and Monday, July 5, as the opening date. The vote for a member to the G. E. B. was as follows: F. W. Wilson 19, L. Fischer 2, M. Harkow 1.

It was reported that a Local Alliance would shortly be organized at Lynn, Mass., and the secretary was instructed to take the necessary steps.

Member D. De Leon was elected a committee to visit the Prog. Tailors' Union No. 11.

The secretary was instructed to notify the "Central Council of the Clothing Industry" that the Knee-pants Makers had been expelled and the charter revoked.

A resolution of D. A. 2 United Heb. Trades was endorsed and remitted to the National Executive Board of the S. L. P.

An encouraging report from Davenport, Ia., showed that two Local Alliances would soon be organized.

A report from Buena Vista, Pa., showed that the fakirs were moving heaven and earth to prevent the Mine Workers from joining the S. T. and L. A., but without success.

The joyous news was reported from Philadelphia, Pa., that very soon a D. A. would be organized.

Cigarmakers' Alliance of Chicago applied for a charter, and the same was granted.

A communication from Los Angeles, Cal., announced that the Bricklayers' Union resolved unanimously to join the S. T. and L. A., and the secretary was instructed to forward the charter application and other documents at once.

The next meeting will be held March 31, at 64 East 4th street.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

J. B. Clayton, delegate of the Silver Workers' Prot. Association, was chairman at last Sunday's session of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation (D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and John Leehr, delegate of the Ale & Porter Union No. 1, was vice-chairman.

Credentials of the International Pianomakers' Union for Delegate Ludwig were received, and he was seated.

A communication from the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum appealing to unions to hold their picnics and festivals at said place was received, and the unions urged to act accordingly.

The difference existing between the Bohemian Butchers' Union No. 1 and the Boss Association was referred to the Arbitration Committee for immediate action.

An appeal from a victimised worker was read and action laid over to next Sunday.

The committee which visited the Women's Infant Cloakmakers' Union reported that a successful meeting was held last Sunday, and arrangements will be made to soon hold a larger agitation meeting.

Ale & Porter Union No. 1 reported having held a largely attended special general meeting in the morning, and remitted complimentary tickets for their twelfth annual ball at Wendell's Assembly Rooms, on Saturday, March 27. These were accepted, and the delegates urged to attend. This union voted to hold the S. T. & L. C. Convention on July 5th.

Ind. Bakers' Union Branch 1 requested that unions should see to it that their label is on all of the breadstuffs used in these headquarters. A committee of the union will visit the unions and agitate for the label. The C. L. F. resolved to urge all unions to support the Independent Bakers label.

Eccentric Engineers No. 3 voted for July 5 as the date of the S. T. & L. A. convention.

United Upholsterers' Union voted for Boston, Mass., as the place to hold the convention of the S. T. & L. A.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 reported having elected a committee for the ball of the Ale & Porter Union, and accepted fifty tickets for the Commune Festival of Section New York S. L. P. The Arbitration Committee was instructed to act on several cases.

Carl Sahm Club voted for Boston, Mass., as the convention city. F. W. Wilson received the most votes for member of the General Executive Board.

Empire City Lodge Machinists voted for July 5 to be the convention date, and elected a committee to attend the ball of the Ale & Porter Union No. 1. Their festival last Saturday was a success.

International Pianomakers' Union voted for F. W. Wilson as a member to the General Executive Board and for Boston and July 5 as place and date of the S. T. & L. A. convention. The mass meeting held at Morrisania last Saturday was a success, and many new members joined.

United Journeymen Tailors' Union reported that a general meeting will be held on the first Wednesday in April. Arrangements are being made for the picnic this summer. A request of the Boss Tailors' Board of Trade to endorse a bill pending in Congress, which has for its object an increased tax on clothing and gents furnishings, was tabled.

A committee of D. A. 49 represented by P. Murphy explained the reasons for proposing to hold joint sessions of D. A.'s No. 1, 2 and 49 once a month. A debate ensued, but the matter was laid over for one week.

The election of the balance of the committees resulted as follows: Sergeant-at-arms, C. Finkenstedt; Organization Committee, Hy. Zink, C. Amadi, T. F. Retzlaff, G. Mielenhausen, C. Hassler; Arbitration Committee, Ernest Bohm, T. F. Retzlaff, M. Sontheimer, C. Finkenstedt, H. Senne; Auditing Committee, J. Deuber, C. Bauer, C. Arnadi.

D. A. 49.

A special meeting was held on Friday, March 19th, at the D. A.'s headquarters, 8 Union Square, with the Master Workingman in the chair.

The D. M. W.'s report was heard and accepted. The D. W. F.'s report took the same course.

The D. R. S. was absent, attending to the difficulty existing in L. A. 63, and was therefore excused, the ex.-D. S. acting in his place.

The communication from the Ale & Porters' Unions inviting the delegates to their annual affair was received and all delegates requested to attend.

D. A. 1 (C. L. F.) letter in regard to the monthly joint meeting of the three D. A.'s was received, and a committee appointed to visit D. A. 1 to state the object of such meetings. The notification of the general secretary of S. T. & L. A. to have all locals take a vote on the place of convention was complied with, and the D. A. unanimously voted for Boston as the place of the next convention of the S. T. & L. A., and the first Monday in July to be the date of said convention. D. A. 49 also indorsed the resolution of the General Executive Board about recognizing the Jewish Abend-Blatt as the official organ of the S. T. & L. A., above notifications and resolution with action of the D. A. to be sent to all L. A.'s to take immediate action. One new delegate was seated from L. A. No. 1028.

L. A. 11, Tailors' Progressive Union, reported business pretty brisk, gaining in membership. They have voted for Boston, Mass., and the first Monday in July as the time and place of convention, S. T. & L. A.; will hold a special meeting next Monday to organize certain shops.

L. A. 291 Goodyear Turn Shoe Workers, are in great strife with certain shops in the city and Brooklyn, the employers having so far reduced the wages that the men had decided to stand it no longer. Prospects of winning these strikes seem very favorable.

L. A. 68, Progressive Clothing Cutters' Union, reported voting for Boston as the place of next convention. A committee has been appointed to make necessary arrangements for the first anniversary of the Cutters' Union, to be held May 16th. The tickets of the Abend-Platt Festival have been settled for.

L. A. 1028, Musical Protective Alliance, protested against certain musicians of the L. A. affiliating with any other body than the S. T. & L. A., as they believe it is contrary to the principles of the S. T. & L. A. Same protest was sent to the General Executive Board.

L. A. 1563, Excelsior Labor Club, reported very active in agitation work; during the last few weeks some members have been on a tour for the S. T. & L. A., and have very encouraging reports to make, stating that the eyes of the workers are being opened very rapidly, and the doom of the fakirs is at hand.

The shoeworkers of Brooklyn are also striking, with good prospects; gaining members rapidly. Will hold an affair Saturday, March 27th.

The following L. A.'s were conspicuous in their absence, and should be present at future meetings of the D. A., otherwise a committee will be appointed to find out the cause of their absence: L. A. 84, Independent Bakers; L. A. 155, Children Jacketmakers of New York; L. A. 158, Children Jacketmakers of Brooklyn; L. A. 158, Children Jacketmakers of Brownsville; L. A. 1268, United Coat Pressers' Union, and Eccentric Engineers' Union.

The meetings of the D. A. are held from Jan. 1, 1897, every second and fourth Friday in the month. All L. A.'s will please take notice.

Boston S. T. & L. A.

BOSTON, March 18.—The last regular meeting of the Boston S. T. & L. A. was held March 16, Delegate Schweitzer in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Delegate Wehner stated, in answer to a question, that it would not be advisable to organize pantmakers at present. Delegate Stammer asked for some assistance in organizing the Painters and Decorators. Committee on Organization instructed to attend to this matter. Communication from general secretary read regarding time and place for next convention. The vote of the Alliance was unanimous in favor of Boston on August 2d. There was some discussion as to the hall for the convention and the accommodations for delegates. The delegates present were instructed to inform their locals, sections or friends that the Walters' Progressive Union is still in existence, and that they would be glad to handle any ball, suppers, picnics or other work that could be put in their way. There was considerable discussion as to why the American and Jewish Sections have not sent delegations. The secretary was instructed to write the above named Sections for a definite answer as to why they have not added their spoke to the wheel. Delegates will take notice that for the future the Alliance will meet the first and third Tuesday each month, at 8 p. m.

THE SECRETARY.

Prog. Clothing Cutters and Trimmers.

At the last meeting of the above union the invitations from the Ale & Porter Union to their affair of March 27th, as well as that from the Young American Socialists for April 3d, was received, and the members urged to attend. The General Executive Board's resolution in regard to the Abend-Blatt was indorsed, and the vote on the place of next convention of S. T. & L. A. resulted in favor of Boston, Mass., for the first Monday in July. The report of delegates to D. A. 49 was received and acted upon. The lengthy report of the delegates to the Clothing Council raised quite a discussion, upon which it was decided that our delegates work under the following instructions at the next meeting of the council: All affiliated unions with said council must be L. A.'s in good standing with and attached to the S. T. & L. A.; all said L. A.'s must comply with resolutions sent by General Executive Board for approval, as decided at the last convention of S. T. & L. A.; our delegates must oppose all unions wishing to join said council unless they comply with said requests. The Anniversary Committee was straight, and with an additional member. After other internal business of importance was transacted the meeting was adjourned.

THE SECRETARY.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

N. Y. PAINTERS

Meet every Month, 8 P. M., at 138 and 140 East 57th Street.

(This paper will be mailed to every member free of charge by order of the organization, and will contain all such notice and information as are necessary.)

The last meeting of the New York Painters, held on March 22, had a full attendance. Routine business was disposed of in the usual time. Communication took considerable time, among them being some which asked for a rehash of past affairs, which had been twice pronounced as criminal by the house, and being couched in deceiving language, received some support, supplemented by a long debate, but were finally debarred from being brought before the house. Others, relating to inability to square dues asking time, were granted.

The Visiting Committee reported the condition of our sick members, and one accident assistance ordered paid.

The Amalgamation Committee reported that all preparations for the consolidation were about completed; that the German Painters' Union had refused to join by a majority vote of about 200 against 150 for consolidation; also other minor matters, and ask for an appropriation of $50 necessary to perfect arrangements, which was granted. A suggestion was made during the discussion that surplus funds, after all debts paid, if a reasonable amount, should be made over to one or more hospitals, as our members had a very dangerous work to perform, which long experience had proven, and thereby a certain advantage would accrue to them; that it might be acceptable to the other unions, and sum up to something respectable. The Amalgamation Committee will thoroughly discuss the matter, and report the same as soon as possible.

The business delegate gave the report of his work during the previous week how he found the labor field in its details, which was received. In the discussion following, many hints, especially about members leaving town and working in other places for ridiculously small wages, without fare and board, on jobs done by New York firms, were ventilated; also instructions given to the delegate covering special cases here.

A claim for strike assistance covering two weeks was ruled out of order, having been denied by the house last meeting; sustained.

Four candidates were admitted to membership.

The members are again reminded that next meeting will be the last one in the quarter, and also the last one of the New York Painters before the consolidation takes place.

THE SECRETARY.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies and exceeding five lines will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Branch 1 (American) S. L. P. Discussion meeting every first Friday. Business meeting every 3rd Friday at 64 East 4th Str. Lectures every Sunday 8 P. M. at Stuyvesant Hall, 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. and 8th Ave. 222

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 382

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 220

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District 1 (Bohemian), 321 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 26

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 334

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 241

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 251-253 East 23d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 110th street and 3rd avenue, every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lecture, every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., preceded by entertainment at same Hall.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

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